### ITALY.

Mational Honor to Admiral Farragut.
FLORENCE, Feb. 11, 1868.
A grand banquet is to be given here to Admiral Far ragut by the members of the Italian Parliament and the ers of the Italian army and navy. The preparation for the affair have commenced, but she day when it will

## AUSTRIA.

The Legislature in Session. Vienna, Feb. 11, 1868. The Reichsrath has reassembled, and both houses have organized for business.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Proposed Repeal of the Confederation

In the House last night, after the Attorney General and Mr. Troop had spoken, a member gave notice of his intention to move a series of amendments to the repeal resolutions. The debate on the latter was resumed

It is generally asserted that the delegation to England It is generally asserted that the delegation to England on the subject of repeal will proceed by the next Juman steamer, leaving here on the 14th inst. The names of the delegates are not publicly known, but it is reported that Mr. Howe will be one. The House will probably adjourn for several weeks shortly after their departure. The City of Limerick and other vessels which have actived here report very extensive lee fields midway the Atlantic and off the creat of Newfoundland. The British ship Minstrel arrived here on Saturday from Jamaica. She takes the mail for Bermuda on the arrival of the Inman steamer from England. The Royal Affred, Phebe, Niger, Sphynx, Fawn and Barracouta were at Jamaica, and the Constants and Urgent were at Bermuda. The latter would sail for England in a few days.

tays.

The report that two frigates were ordered by a cable tabegram to proceed to England is without foundation.

# LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The Electoral Vote Against Junrez-Diseation fuction of Americans in Sonora. San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1868. Advices from Lower California and Sonora-to Janu-

ary 30 have been received.

The elections in Lower California passed off quietly. The elections in Lower California passed of quietly. The liberal candidate was elected to Congress. Juarez Called to receive the electoral vote of Lower California. The Territorial Assemoly has adjourned. Among the laws passed was one prohibiting the use of the stocks as a punishment for refractory peons. An additional duty of four cents per pound has been isvied on flour. The news from the Lower California mines was encouraging. Inquiries were being made as to what had become of the Lower California Colonization Company. Nothing has been heard of it.

become of the Lower California Colonization Company. Nothing has been heard of it,
Americans in somora and Lower California complain of the insupportable annovances from Mexican customs authorities, the effect of which will destroy trade and nullify the spirit of the treaties. They call on us to inserted and compel the Mexican government to place Americans on the same footing with Europeans, or annex Somora and Lower California. No communication could be had with South Arizona except by the route through the Mexican territory, which subjects travellers to the annoyance of prejudiced officers, and the country is infested with Indians, rendering it necessary to travel authoriently strong to prevent a massacre.

#### ALABAMA.

Additional Election Returns-Over Thirty Thousand More Votes Required to Carthe Constitution.

MONTGONERY, Feb. 11, 1868.

In thirty-four counties the vote for the constitution stands 51,753. Registration in the same counties, 111,289. This includes all the negro counties but Hale and Marchgo. The twen y-aix remaining counties have white majorities and will not vote at all to carry the constitution. Eighty-six thousand votes will have to be

#### VIRGINIA.

Burning of the Revenue Cutter Nemaha-Two

Lives Lost. FORTRISS MONROS, Feb. 11, 1868. The Revenue cutter Nemaha was destroyed by fire or Friday morning while off Wicomico river. Two of the crew named John Grinnell, a coxswain, and William Strong, a master-ai-arms, were drowned.

# GEORGIA

Trial of the Negro Delegate Bradley in the

The Constitutional Convention was engaged to-day with the trial of Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, a negro delegate. By a vote of di to 52 the whole matter was recommuted, with instructions to report on Friday next.

# FLORIDA.

Maintain Their Supremacy.
Tallanasses, Feb. 11, 1868.

A majority of the Convention met last night at eleven o'clock, and entered their protest against the action of Richards from the chair and elected Horatio Jenkins President. The Convention reorganized, appointed a new committee, deposed the sergeant-at-arms, elected Mr. M. Martin in his place. A resolution was passed de-claring that the Convention has power to compel the

attendance of absculces.

In the majority Convention to-day twenty-seven delegates were present. The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the election of Messra. Billings, Richards, White, Pierce and Saunders (colored), who were expelied. Messra Hart, Stearns, Davidson, White and Wells (colored), were sworn in to take their places.

places.

An ordinance was passed to pay the expenses of the Convention by the issue of bonds to the amount of \$15,000, of which amount \$13,000 is to be taken by the supporters of the Convention.

A resolution was passed expunging all the records of the Convention since the 3d inst, except the fact that no quorum was present.

Two of the candida es on the Billing's ticket for State and Congressional offices have withdrawn their names.

# LOUISIANA.

The Convention-Disorderly Squabble Over After a stormy and disorderly debate to-day the Re construction Convention adopted the resolution allow-ing members and employes thirty per cent additional pay to their per diem by a vote of 40 to 32. A motion to reconsider the vote was lost, which caused another scene of disorder, amid which the Convention ad-journed till to-morrow.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

Repeal of the Gettysburg Lottery Act by the

The bill repealing the Gettysburg Lottery bill passed the Legislature to-day.

# EUROPEAN MARKETS

Losdon Money Marker.—London, Feb. 11—5 P. M.— Consols closed at 93% a 93% for money and 93% for ac-count. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 71% a 71%; Hitnois Central Ranway shares, 88; Eric Ranway shares,

7%.
FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 11—5 P. M.
Inited States bonds are quoted at 75% for the lasue

Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, Feb. 11—5 P. M.—
1862.

Paus Bourse.—Paris, Feb. 11—11:15 A. M.—The
rentes are strong and advancing.

Liverpool. Cotton Markett.—Liverpool., Feb. 11—5
P. M.—The cotton market closed buoyant at a further
advance of Md., making a total advance during the day
of Md. The following are the authorized closing quosations:—Uplands, 8% d. a 8% d.; middling Orleans, 5% d.
a 8% d. The market to-day has been very active, and
transactions large. The sales exceed the estimate by
5,000 bales, footing up 20,000 bales.
Liverpoot. Buranstures Market.—Liverpool., Feb.
11—5 P. M.—Wheat—No. 2 red Western is 1d. higher,
closing at 14s. 4d.; California white firm at the advance
reported this stfornoon, closing at 15s. 10d. per cental.
Oats weak at 3s. 10d. per 45 ibs. Corn steady at 43s. 6d.
per quarter for mixed Western. Barley and peas unchanged. Flour steady at 37s.

Liverpool. Provisions Markett.—Liverpool., Feb. 11—5
P. M.—Boef, 117s. dd. Fork, 72s. 6d. for new. Lard,
54s. 6d. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 68s. 9d.

Liverpool. Provisions Markett.—Liverpool., Feb. 11—6
P. M.—Boef, 117s. dd. Fork, 72s. 6d. Redined petroleum, 1s. 24gd.

London Markette.—London, Feb. 11—5 P. M.—The
markets remain unalighed eince the opening. Whole
oil, 236 per 252 gallons. Sperm oil, £110 per ton. Limseed oil, £36 10a per ton. Linneed cakes, £10 5s. per
ton.

Perroleum Markett.—Anywer, Feb. 11—5 P. M.—
Perroleum Markett.—Anywer, Feb. 11—5 P. M.—

## ARKANSAS.

The Convention—Completion of the Consti-tution—Femnies and Negroes Enfranchised— Election Fixed for the 13th of March. Little Rock, Feb. 11, 1868.

The new constitution was presented to the Conver

vote this morning, which resulted in yeas 45, nays 21. The following are its main features:—It provides for twenty Senators and eighty Representatives; the Execu-tive officers to be elected every four years; no incumbent of one office to be eligible to another during the period for which he was first elected; for an election by period for which he was first elected; for an election by the people of four Supreme Judges; the appointment by the Governor of a Chief Justice, to hold his office for eight years, at a sainty of \$4,000; authorizes a State poll tax of one dollar for educational purposes, compelling three months' atendance annually at the schools without distinction of color or sax; enfranchises females andingeroes, and makes them competent jurors; disfranchises all those eligifranchised by the Congressional military bills, and who yote against the constitution; appoints March 13 next as the day for the vote on the ratification of the constitution and the election of officers made under this constitution; authorizes Mr. Bowen, the President of the Convention; Mr. Brooks, of Phillips county, and Mr. Hodges, of Pulaski county, to appoint judges to ascertain the result of the election, and if adopted to present the constitution to the President of the United States; directs how the election is to be conducted; voters are required to swear they will support and maintain the constitution and haw of the United States and Arkansas; that they are not excluded from registration by any of the clauses of the second section of the State constitution; that they never gave aid in secession to any State; that they will accept the civil and political equality of all men before the laws, and not attempt to derive any person of the right, on account of race, color, or previous condition, to vote for or against the constitution. Twenty thousand cooles were ordered to be printed. The Convention will adjourn on Thursday. the people of four Supreme Judges; the appointment by

#### NEW YORK.

Caucus of Republican Members of the Legis-inture-Ira Buckman Nominated for Police Commissioner.

A caucus of the republican members of the Legis-lature was held this evening in the Assembly chamber for the purpose of nominating a caudidate for Police Commissioner. Its Buckman, of Brooklyn, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving thirty-two of the forty-seven votes cast.

Justice in Buffalo-Six Robbers Sentenced to an Aggregate Imprisonment of Sixty-four Years.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11, 1868. In the Supreme Court to-day six highway robbers were sentenced to the Auburn State Prison for an aggregate term of sixty-four years for an aggregate term of sixty-four years and six months, namely:—William Montague, nineteen years and three months; Wm. Anderson, ten years and three months; Wm. Anderson, ten years and three months; Feltx McCarthy, nine years and three months; Michael, alias "Cadger," Whelan, nino years and three months, and James Halostock, a negro, five years and three months. The offences for which they are imprisoned were all committed since December.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Fire at Jamaica Plain-Loss \$70.000.

The elegant mansion of Edward N. Perkins, Jamaica Plain, with a portion of the furniture and coatly paintings was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$70,000; partly insured.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

A MUSEMENTS.

A MUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Interfer.—The remantic drama of "Pauline" was produced at Wallack's last night for the first time in five years, the title rôle being assumed by Miss store Eytinge, and its companion charactor, florace de Beauval, by Mr. Loster Wallack. The remainder of the cast was in excellent hands, and, the support given by the company was such as to aid most materially in enabling the play to pass off: to the eminent satisfaction of a very critical auditory. The scenery and stage appointments are new and fully worthy of the reputation that Wallack's has ever sustained in relation to such matters. The drama itself is one of the penuliarly semantional French school that oreates a most unpleasant feeling in the mind of the suditor and speciator. De Beauval, in whom the whole play centres, is one of those soulless, unpitying, storn, implicable, bleodiess creatures, yet brave withal, who seem to be entirely unnatural and altogother out of pince among men, but who might be well supposed to consort with ghouls and gonnes—a thing in numan shape to whom the sacrifice of human life is of as trivial moment as that of the merest insect, when-posed to consort with ghouls and gonnes—a thing in numan shape to whom the sacrifice of human life is of as trivial moment as that of the merest insect, when-posed to consort with ghouls and gonnes—a thing in numan shape to whom the sacrifice of human life is of as trivial moment as that of the merest insect, when-posed to consort with ghouls and gonnes—a thing in numan shape to whom the sacrifice of human life is of as trivial moment as that of the merest insect, when-posed to consort with ghouls and gonnes—a thing in numan shape to whom the sacrifice of human life is of as trivial moment as that of the merest insect, when-posed to consort with ghouls and gonnes—a thing in numan shape to whom the sociation of subterranean vanils in weight the position of the position problem ments of its of the position of the position of the position of the position of the p

in five acts, was played with considerable success, manifest in the warm appreciation of a large and fash-ionable audience. Madame Larmet was most cordially received, and in the role of Lauffane de Beuvre displayed her powers to much advantage, although indeed
the opportunities afforded her were not extensive. She
was most ably assisted by Milo, Reiliez as Marie, who
at intervals olicited loud applause. All the other characters, particularly those of De Beuvre (Rosseau) and Sylvian (M. Larmet), were very creditably sustained; and
the comedy, on the whole, satisfactorily produced. A
humorous and lively burlesque, "Los Chansons Populaires de la France," in which all the favorite airs of the
country were appropriately introduced, and in which
Mme, Larmet and Mile, Reilez, as well as the other
members of the company, appeared and sang with much
vivacity. Mme, Larmet's benefit was deservedly successful. PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—At the Park theatre last

night Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared in her favorite character of Mary Stuart. Mrs. Bower's impersonation of the beautiful, accomplished but unfortunate Mary was a graceful piece of acting. Occasionally it struck us sonality of the actress was not sufficiently effaced. One sonality of the actress was not sufficiently effaced. One great drawback to the general excellence of the performance last night was the miserable representation which was given of Enzabeth. Miss Violet Campbell is goodlocking and not without merit as an actress, but also is totally eithout qualification for the ambitious rôte of Elizabeth. The haughty Tudor cannot, in any circumstances, be represented by a "dummy." The afterpiece, "Esmeraids," in which both Mr. and Mrs. Conway appeared, was quite a success.

Lyric Hall.—MCADOOR'S READINGS.—Lyric Hall was

well filled last evening with appreciative listeners to the second reading of Mr. James E. Murdoch. Selecgother with "Drifting," by Buchanan Reade, "The Vagabonds," by Trowbridge; "cheridan's Ride," by Buchanan Reade; "The One Horse Chaise," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "How They Brought Good News from Ghent to Aix," by Robert Browning; "High Tide on the Ghent to Aix," by Robert Browning; "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," by Jean Ingelow, and, flually, "Cupid and Cupidity, or How Sam Weller: intercree with Mr. Affred Jingle's designs on the Spinster Aunt," by Charles Dickens. The audience were throughout all the recitations in that perfect unison with the reader which is at once a proof and source of power on his part to smay their emetions, now moving them to mirth and now to tears or to momentary anger, according to the theme. Mr. Murdoch, like Mr. Dickens, has shown the American public how wide and interesting a field is opened by "readings" in the highest dramatic style. The third reading of Mr. Murdoch will be given this evening at Steinway Hall.

The La Grange and Brignol: Italian opera troupe com-mence a short season at the Academy of Music. The first opera is "Il Trovatore."

Maretzek & Grover's Italian and German opera troupe will open at Pike's Opera House on Monday next.

Mr. P. Margetts had a benefit at Salt Lake City short time since, in which a melodrema, farce, comic songs, dances, &c., were given.

Miss Fanny Japanschek has had extraordinary success in St. Louis. One of the papers says:—Miss Januauschek is a great artist by the devine gift of her natural genius; but she is perhaps still greater through the fact that by

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET,—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—5
P. M.—Sugar quest and neady at 24s, for No. 12 Dutch standard, Kosin, 6s. for common and 11s for medium.
Turpentine, 30s. 6d. Tailow, 42s. 6d. Refined petroleum, 1s. 24s.
LONDON MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 11—5 P. M.—The markets remain unaltered since the opening. Whale oil, £36 per 252 gallona. Sperm oil, £110 per ton. Linesed oil, £36 per 252 gallona. Sperm oil, £110 per ton. Linesed oil, £36 los per ton. Linesed cakes, £16 5s. per ton.

Perroleum Market.—Asymeth, Feb. 11—5 P. M.—The petroleum market closed stronger at an advance of one frame. Standard white was last quoted at 42 frames.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Guennarows, Feb. 11.—The steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Mireke, from New Yorks in the 1st inst., errived here to day on the way to Liverpoel.

# THE JOHNSON-GRANT IMBROGYIO.

President Johnson's Final Letter to General Grant.

The Testimony of the Members of the Cabinet.

Another Letter from General Grant to the President.

The Charge of Insubordination Repudiated.

WARRINGTON., Feb. 11, 1868. The President this afternoon sent the following letter o the House of Representatives in accordance with the

resolution adopted yesterday :President Johnson to General Grant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1808. GENERAL-The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d instant would seem to preclude any reply on my part, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, in-duce me to take this mode of giving as a proper sequel were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ult. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me upon the subject are accordingly horewith enclosed of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassort the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 23th uit., adding—and here I give your own words withstanding." When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought tics should cease, especially when upon either side it loses the character of the respectful discussion which is required by the relation in which the parties stand to each other and degenerates in tone and temper. In such case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from those statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in tavor of or against either of probabilities they afford in tavor of or against either of the parties I should not shrink from this controversy. But fortunately it is not left to this test aione. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the details of which, in my letter of the 28th ult, you allow yourself to say contains "many and gross misrepresentations," These gentlemen heard that conversation and have read my statement. They spais for themselves, and I teave the proof without a word of comment, I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promises alleged to have been made by you to the President "would have involved a resistance to law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton." You then state that you had loars the President would, on the removal of Mr. Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would embarrass

commissioners. Now at that these, as you admit in your fetter of the 3d instant, you held the olled for the very object of defeating an appeal to the courts. In intelletery you say that in accepting the office one motive was to prevent the Fresident from appealing some other person who would not, by holding it, coupey Mr. Stanton to resort to the courts. You perfectly understood that in this interview. Some time after you accepted the office the Prevident, not content with your silence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered blint that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the courts. If the Prevident, not content with your silence, desired an expression of your view, and you answered blint that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the courts. If the Prevident had reposed confidence welfored in the impact of the proper of the interview. Some time and the made a touchter, out of the previous silence of the court of the previous silence of the court of the court, it is the fact only that needs its stated, that at the date of this conversation you did not misend to held the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into court, but did hold it then and accepted it to prevent that course from being carried out, in other words, you said to the Prevident, "that is the proper course," and you said to yoursel," of have accepted this office, and now hold it to defeat that course from the court of the cour

orders in the name of the President, without his direction, does not the precise order you have requested and have received change the practice as to the General of the Army? Could not the President countermand any such order issued to you from the War Department? If you should receive an order from that department, is, used in the name of the President, to do a special act, and "n order directly from the President immed not to do the act, is there a doubt which you are to obey? You answer the question when you say to the President in your issuer of the 3d just, "the Secretary of War is my superior and you superdinate." And yet you refuse obedience to the superior out of deference to the subgridinate.

dinate! Without further comment upon the insubordinate attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from the orders of the President, who is made by the constitution the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and is therefore the official superior as well of the General of the Army as of the Secretary of War, Respectfully, yours, ANDREW JOHNSON. General U. S. GEANT, commanding armiest of the United States, Washington, D. C.

United States, Washington, D. C.
The letter of the President is accompanied by Letters

from the Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, Interior and State and Postmaster General, supporting his

President Johnson to the Members of the Cabinet.
The following is the letter addressed to each of the members of the Cabinet present at the conversation

between the President and General Grant on the 14th of

January", 1868 :-Six-Ffa' Ohronicle of this morning contains a con respondence between the President and General Grant. reported from the War Department, in answer to a reso busin of the House of Representatives. I beg to call your attention to that correspondence, and aspecially to that pars ba 'it which refers to the conversation between the Presedent and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tees lay, the 14th of January, and to request you to state what was said in that conversation. Very respectfully, yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1808.
Six-Your note of this date was handed to me this evening. My recollection of the conversation of the responds with your statement of it is the letter of the 31st ultime, in the published correspondence. The three points specified in that letter giving your recollection of the conversation are correctly stated. Very respectfully,

Testimony of Secretary McCalloch. TREASURE DEPARTMENT, Web. 6, 1866. Sin-I have received your note of the 5th cust calling my attention to the correspondence between yourself and General Grant, as published in the Chronicle of yesand General Grant, as published in the Chronicis of yesterday, especially to that part of it which relates to what occurred in the Cabinot meeting on Tusaday, the 14th ultime, and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation referred to. I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying that your account of that conversation as given in your letter to General Grant, under date of the 51st ultime, substantially, in all important particulars, accords with my recollection of it. With great respect, your obedient servant,

To the President.

Testimony of Postmaster General Randall.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, \
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868. \
Six—I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th February calling my attention to the correspondence published in the Chronicle between the President and General Grant, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January, with a request that I state what was said in that conversation.

carefully the correspondence in question, and particularly the letter of the President to General Grant dated January 31, 1868. The following extract from your letter of the 31st of January to General Grant is, according sation that took place between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of

sation that took place between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January last.

In the presence of the Cabinet the President asked General Grant whether in conversation which took place after his appointment as Secretary of War ad interim he did not agree either to remain at the fread of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or should he wish not to become involved in such a controversy, to put the President in the same position with respect to the office as he occupied previous to General Grant's appointment by returning it to the Fresident in time to anticipate such action by the Senate. This General Grant if at the conference on the preceding Saturday he had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested General Grant to state what he intended to do; and further. If, in reply to that inquiry, he (General Grant) had not referred to their former conversations, saying that from them the President understood his position, and that his General Grant's action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached. To these questions General Grant replied in the allimative.

The President asked General Grant if at the conclusion of their interview on Saturday it was not understanding which had been reached. To these questions General Grant is the case of Mr. Stanton. General Grant grant was not understanding, but that he did not suppose the Senate would act so soor; that on Monday he had been engaged in a conference with General Sectman, and was eccupied with many little matters, and asked if General Sectman had not called on that day.

I take this mode of complying with the request contained in the President's letter to me beare my sitention had been called to the subject before, when the conversation between the President and General Grant voselent servant, ALEXANDER W. RANDAIL.

# Testimony of Secretary Browning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1868. I am in receipt of yours of yesterday calling my attention to a correspondence between yourself and Gen-eral Grant, published in the Chronicle newspaper, and refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinel meeting on Tuesday, the rith of Japuary, and requesting me to state what was said in that conversation. In reply I submit the followng statement: -

ary, 1868, General Grant appeared and took his accustomed seat at the board. When he had been reached, in the order of business, the President asked him, as usual, if he had anything to present. In reply, the

tomed seat at the board. When he had been reached, in the order of business, the President asked him, as usual, if he had anything to present. In cept, the General, after reiering to a note which he had that morning addressed to the President, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the Scanter reforing to concur in the resolution of the Scanter reforing to concur in the resolution for the suspension of Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he regarded his duties as Secretary of War and state the reministed, by that resolution and that he could not leavily generoes such duties for a moment after the adoption of the resolution by the Scante; that the resolution to the resolution to the firm and that the secretary is come better that the resolution reached him last hight and that this morning he had gone to the War Department, entered the Secretary come, boiled one door on the Inside, bocked the other on the outside, delivered the key to the Adjutant General and proceeded to the badown mentioned to the President, informing him that he (General Frendent, informing him that he (General Frendent) of the country was no longer Secretary of War and interior of the country was no longer Secretary of War and interior of the Cohingst decided by the judicial tribunal of the country, he had some time sky, and shortly alree femeral Grant's appointment as Secretary of War and interior, and the General what his action would be in the event that the Senate should refuse to concur in the suspension of Mr. Station, and the state of the Fresident before the case was acted upon by the Senate, sea to place the Fresident further and that the conversation was resourced on the preceding starting and that the same subject and in the same subject. And and impri

amise it more carefulty, and that he and some to the conclusion that if the Senate should rot us to concur in the suspension Mr. Stanton would there be reinstated and that he (Grant) could not couldn't there-after to act as Secretary of War ad inferies without subjecting himself to fine and imprisonment, and that came over on Saturday to Inform the Fresident of this change in his flews and did so inform him; that the President replied that he had not suspended Mr. Stanton under the Tenure of Office hill, but under the constitution, and had appointed him (Grant) by virtue of the authority derived from the constitution, Acc., that they continued to discuss the matter some time, and finally he left without any conclusion having been reached, expecting to see the President again on Monday. He then proceeded to explain why he had not called on the President on Monday, saying that he had a long interview with General Sherman, that various little matters had occupied his time till it was late, and that he did not think the Senate would act se seen, and asked, "Did not General Sherman call on you on Monday?"

I do not know what passed between the President and

asked, "Did not General Sherman can be President and day?"

I do not know what passed between the President and General Grant on Faturday, except as I learned it from the conversation between them at the Cabinent meeting on Tuesday, and the foregoing is substantially what then occurred. The precise words used on the occasion are not, of course, given exactly in the order in which they were spoken, but the ideas expressed and the facts stated are faithfully preserved and presented. I have the honor to be, sir, with great despect, your obedient servant, "O. H. BROWNING. To the President.

DEFARENCE OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Fob. 6, 1868.
Six—The meeting to which your refer in your lefter

was a regular Cabinet meeting. While the members were assemixing, and before the President had entered the council chamber, General Grant on coming in said to me that he was in attendance there not as a member of the Cabinet, but upon invitation; and I replied by the inquiry whether there was a change in the War Department. After the President had taken his seat business went on in the usual way of hearing matters submitted by the several Secretaries. When the time came for the Secretary of War, General Grant said that he was new Secretary of War, General Grant said that he was new there not as Secretary of War, but upon the President's invitation, that he had rottreed from the War Department. A slight difference then appeared about the supposed invitation, General Grant saying that the officers who had borne his tetter to the President that morning announcing his retirement from the War Department had told him that the President desired to see him at the Cabinet, to which the President answered that when General Grant's communication was delivered to him the President simply replied that he supposed General Grant wend in the contraction of the Cabinet meeting. I regarded the sonversation thus begun as incidental. It went on quite informally, and consisted of a statement on your part of your views, in regard to the understanding of the tenure, upon which General Grant had assented to hold the work of the conversational form, as details could only have been presented by a systation report. So far as I knew, ne such report. was made at the time.

I can give only the general effect of the conversation.

form, as details could only have been presented by septairm report. So far as I knew, ne such report. was made at the time.

I can give only the general effect of the conversation. Certainly you stated that although you had reported the reasons for Mr. Stanton's suspension to the Senate you nevertheless held that he would not be entitled for senate should disapprove of his auspension, and that you had proposed to have the question tested by judicinally process, so be applied to the person who should be the incumbent of the Department. Under your designation of Secretary of War ad in eram in the place of Mr. Stanton you contended that this was well understood between yourself and General Grant, that when he entered the War Department as Scoretary ad interim he expressed his concurrence in a belief that the question of Mr. Stanton's prestoration would be a question for the courts. That in a subsequent cap versation you had with General Grant you had adverted to the understanding thus had, and that General Grant expressed his concurrence in it. That at some conversation which had been previously held General Grant said he still adhered to the same construction of the law, but said if he should change his opinion as would give you reasonable notice of it, so that you should, in any case, be placed in the same position-in regard to the War Department that you were while General Grant held it ad interim.

I did not understand General Grant as denying nor as

any case, be placed in the same position in regard to the War Department that you were while General Grant held it ad interim.

I did not understand General Grant as denying nor as explicitly admitting these s atements in the form and full extent to which you made them. His admission of them was rather indirect and circumstantial, though I did not understand it to be an exestive one. He said that, reasoning from what occurred in the case of the police in Mary and, which he regarded as a purallel one, he was of opinion, and so assured you, that it would be his right and duty, under your instructions, to hold the War Office after the Senate should disapprove Mr. Stanton's suspension until the question should be decided upon by the courts. That he remained until very recently of that opinion, and that on the Saturday before the Cabinst meeting a conversation was held between yourself and him in which the subject was generally discussed. General Grant's statement was that in that conversation he had stated to you the legal difficulties which might arise, involving fine and imprisonment under the Civil Tenure bill, and that he did not care to subject himself to those penalties; that you replied to this remark that you regarded the Civil Tenure bill as unconstitutional and did not think its penalties were to be feared, or that you would voluntarily assume them, and you instand that General Grant should either retain the office until relieved by yourself, according to what you claimed was the original understanding between yourself and him, or, by seasonable notice of change of purpose on his part, put you in the same situation which you would be in if he adhered. You claimed that General Grant finally said in that Saurday's conversation that you understood his views, and his proceedings thereafter would be consistent with what had been so understood. General Grant did not controvert, nor cag I say that he admitted, his last state. on the subject, which he as well as yourself supposed could reasonably take place on Monday. You then alluded to the fact that General Grant did not call upon you on Monday is you had expected from that conversation. General Grant admitted that it was his expectation or purpose to call upon you on Monday. General Grant assigned reasons for the emission. He said he was in conference with General Sherman; that there were many little matters to be attended to. He had conversed upon the matter of the incumbency of the War Department with General Sherman and he expected that General Sherman would call upon you on Monday. My own mind suggested a further explanation, but I do not renember whether it was mentioned or not, namely:—That it was not supposed by General Grant on Monday that the Senate would decide the question so promptly as to anticipate further explanation between yourself and him, if delayed beyond that day.

day.

General Grant made another explanation—that he was engaged on Sonday with General Sherman, and I think also on Monday, in regard to the WarDepartment matter, with a hope, though he did not say, in an effort to procure an amicable settlement of the affair of Mr. Stanton, and he still hoped that it would be brought about. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, To the Parsinger.

William H. SEWARD.

# Ceneral Grant to President Johnson. Executive Mannior, Washington, D. C., Fob. 11, 1898.

The accompanying letter from General Grant, received since the transmission to the House of Representatives of my communication of this date, is submitted to the House as a part of the correspondence referred to in the resolution of the 10th inst.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1863. His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the

United States:—
Sin-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., accompanied by fection of what occurred in Cabinet meeting on the 14th

ments, where they differ from anything heretofore stated by me, I propose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insub-ordination. I think it will be plain to the reader of my etter of the 30th of January that I did not propose to disobey any legal order of the President distictly given,

letter of the 50th of January that I did not propose to dischey any legal order of the President distictly given, but only gave an interpretation of what would be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the President's sanction to orders communicated by the Secretary of War. I will easy here that your letter of the 10th inst. contains the first instruction I have had that you did not accept that interpretation. Now for the reasons for giving that interpretation.

It was clear to me, before my letter of January 50 was written, that I, the person having more public business to fransact with the Secretary of War than any other of the President's subordinates, was the only one who had been inciracted to disregard the authority of Mr. Stanton, where his authority was depited as agent of the President. On the 27th of January I received a letter from the Secretary of War (copy herewith directing me to furnish an escort to the public research from the Rio Grande to New Orleons, &c., at the regulation of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of the Treasury in him. I also exad two other enclosures, showing the recognition of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War by both the Escretary of the Treasury and the Pottmanter General, in all of which cases the Secretary of War had to call upon m. to tonke the orders requested or give the information desired, and where his authority to de so is derived, in my riew, as agent of the President.

With an order so clearly ambiguous as thatwof the President's here referred to it was my duty to inform the President of my interpretation of it, and to abide by that interpretation until I received other orders.

Disclaming any intention now or heretofore of discovering any legal order of the President, distinctly common caled, I remain, very respectively, your orders.

Annexed are the official documents referred to in the forward of the president of the presid

Annexed are the official documents referred to in the

FORT OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT OFFICE, 1
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1868. 
SER.—It has been represented to this department that in October has a military commission was appointed to sottle tipon some general plan of defence for the Texas position, and that the said commission has made a report recommending a line of posts from the Rio Grands of the Rod River. An application is now pending in this dewartment for a change in the course of the line and

tonio and El Paso mail ad as to send it oy way of Forta Mason, Griffin and Stockton instead of by Camps Hud-son and Lancaster. This application requires immediate son and Lancaster. This application requires immediate decision, but before final actical information it is desired to have some scion above reast to the report of the commander of the honor to ferred to. Accordingly i have ment to be request that you will cause this department to be request that you will cause this department to be formabled as early as possible with the Information desired in the premises, and also wife a copy of the report, if any has been made by the confusion. Yes, caspectfully, &c. Mc. GEO. W. McLiellan.

The Honorable the Security of Was.

Everysed to the General of the army too report.

E. M. STANTON, decreasey of Was.

Fre. 2, 1868.

e. E. 1808. calogrammers Univer States army, Feb. 54, 1868. cal dopy. GEO. K. LEET, Assistant Adjutant General.

GEO K LEET, Assistant Adjutant General.

TREASURY DEFAURANT, Jan 29 1368

Sig — It is represented to this degramment that a band of robbers has obtained such a footbold in the section of the country between Humbolds and Lawrence, Kansas, commetting depredations upon two-more, both by public and private conveyance, that the safety of the public money collected by the Receiver of the Land Office at Hambolds requires that it should be guarded during its transit from humbolds to Lawrence, I save therefore the noner to request that the proper commanding officer of that district a sybe instructed by the War Department, if in the ea nion of the honorable Secretary of War it can be done without prejudice to the public interest, to furnish as at Licent inflictery guard to protect such moneys as may be a trained from the above office for the purpose of a holicy deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the H<sub>2</sub> lind States; as far as we are now advised such sorving with not be necessary of these time once a month. Will 3 on please satisfies me of the action taken, that I may mistre at the Receiver and the Commissioner of the General Law. I Office in the matter? Very respectfully, your obediest servant, H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Henorable Sucretary of Wer.

Respectfully referred to the General of the Search of the Secretary of the Treasury.

By offer of the Secretary of Wer.

ED. SCHRIVER, inspector Ceneral.

Heapquartme United States Ann. Feb. 115 1888.

Official copy.

War Department.

Official copy.

GEO. E. LEET, A. A. G.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 23, 1863.

GENERAL—The Secretary of the Prosecutive has requested thes department to afford A. F. Randall, special exont of the Treasury Department, auch military aid as may be necessary to secury and forward for deposit from Brownsville, Teas, to New Orleans, public moneys in pessession of custom house officers at Brownsville, and which are deemed insector at Brownsville, and which are deemed insectors as you may deem proper to the officer commanding at Brownsville coarry into effect the request of the Treasury Department, the instructions to be sent by telegraph to Galveston waiting beingraphic orders, there being no telegraphic communication with Brownsville; and the necessity for military protection to the public moneys being represented as urgent, please favor may give, the order that they may be communicated to the Sceretary of the Treasury. Yours truly.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To General U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Army.

HEADQUETERS OF THE ARMY, Feb. 11, 1968.

Official copy.

Official copy.
GEO. R. LEET, Assistant Adjutant General.

## THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Registrar of Records, in his weekly letter to the Board of Health, reports that zymotic diseases begin to be more prevalent and fatal; Scarlatina is the chief

be more prevalent and fatal. Scarlatina is the chief cause of this increase:—

It killed thirty children outright in New York and twenty-three in Brooklyn; and unless unusual sanitary care is given by families to children while apparently, care is given by families to children while apparently, care is given by families to children while apparently, excovering from this most damaging disease, the death wecords of many of them will show what are the incurable consequences of this fever—poison. The methods of disinfection and domestic purification which the Metaopoittan Board of Health adopted a year ago in regard to the clothing, the persons and the apartments of the side k with scarlatina, should now be meet taithfully applied by every family that is afflicted by this infections epitand by every family that is afflicted by this infection, wontilation and cleansing, experience sections, which is a smittery measures vasity diminish the namber and the matignancy of cases of scarlatina in crowded dwellings and tenement houses. In London, Edinberg, Bristel and Galsgow this duty is now being taughs by the sanitary measure of the burial of the dead of scarlatin has been accompanied by special requests and advice agarding this important duty.

WHISKEY SEIZURES in 201708

WHISKEY SEIZURES IN BUSTOM.

A New York Impretor Arrested and Discharged—Proceedings Against a Distiller for Atleged Perjury and False Impresonment.

[From the Evening Post.]

Brown Feb. II, 1868.

Inspector Country and Deputy Porter, of Collector Bailey's office, in the Fourth Revenue district of New York, yesterday made setzures of spirits and rectifying establishments of S. C. Boehm & Co. and F. E. Sauderson, Inspector Country, on complaint of Sanderson, Inspector Country was arrested on a writ issued by the Superior Court of Massachusetts. Application was at once made for a writ of habean corpus and Mr. Connaty was brought before the Chief Justice. After a hearing this morning he-was desharged.

Proceedings have already been taken for the arrest and proscention of Sanderson in the United States Court on a charge of perjury. Action has also been taken against hun to recover damages for fisise imprisonment.

# THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP HENRY CHAUNCEY.

Her Departure Yesterday-Seenes on the pler No. 42 North river yesterday with an unusually tions include ports of Central America, South Pacific,

tions include ports of Central America. South Pacific, New Zestand, Australia, Japan and China, with California and the great country beyond.

The passenger that numbered eight hundred and sixty-three, two hundred and ninety in the cabins. Those for ports in China, Australia and New Zealand are as follows:—Hong Kong.—Rev. Jessph Kelvy and wife, Dr. S. P. Foyer, United States Navy. Shanghno.—Rev. W. T. Morrison and lamily, A. A. Preston. Melbourne.—W. S. Negus. Wellington.—John Milne, George Barton and wife. These few do not include a time of what will leave in the connecting steamer Great Republic from San Francisco, March 5, as many preferred to sail in previous steamers, resting a white in California. The Henry Chauncey had cleven hundred tons of freight.

A Perfect Hair Dressing-Burnett's Cocoain upparts a tine gloss and is superior to French pomadand offs or should washes.

The Evening Telegram Has Now a Circultion sugal to all the other cay evening papers combined is constituted to the cay evening papers combined is constituted to the cay evening papers combined is constituted to the cay evening papers combined in the following liems:

In the First Edition it Contained Commercial to the First Edition it Contained Commercial to the Contained Commercial to the Contained Commercial to the Contained Commercial to the Contained Court Morning Reports from Wallington The Latest Local and Suburban item in the East and Mall Season, Schols at a Washington Action, Political Campaign in the East The Books of The Ball Season, Schols at a Washington Action, Political Campaign in the East The Books of Prince Expose D. The Books of Rock of Prince Expose D. The Books of The Books of Congration of the Court of the Latest Telegraphic News from Law and criminal court invention.

The New Impercialment Project Expose Occasion of the New Impercial Project Expose Occasion of the New Impercial

MONEY, TRADE, STOCK AND MARINE REPORTS.

A.—Hoet & Chandon Champagne
Having received the first shipment of M
Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL GREEN SEAI
And FLREIL DE SALLERY OF THE EXC
TAGE OF 1866, i beg to call the attention
these Wines, especially to the VIN IMPE
SEALL, which has been pronounced by or
superior to any other champagne before
country.
The above Wines are now for sale at all
in Wines in this city.

Note Agent for Messix. Moet & Chambagnet in the U. S.

A Delightful. Exhitaveting S ensurion is the result of using URNALLERS LIFE FOR THE TARK. It positively restores graw hair to like of spinal color, youthful strength and beauty, store it fails ago out at once can be used treely in a harmless, definate hatefressing. Solid by all druggies. SARASI A. CHEVALLER, M. D. 1,123 fronzway, New York.

Batchelor's Mair Dyc. The Rest in the world; beenly perfect Dyc; narware Astrable, instantene-us. Factory 16 dand street.

Corne, Busione. Enlarged Joints and all Dr. Gillerent Parent Pile Instrument and PILE HALM, Lee only positive cures for Piles to, any form, instrument, while her or Federa, sent by mail, \$3, Tile Balling to come. Jankins & Rath Ock, Agents, 47 Doy of

Research For Young Mees, on The Errors and Abuses facedent to Youth and Sarty Manhabet, with the homans view of treatment and cure, sent by mail tree of charge. Address Howard Association, box P. Philadelphia, M. P. Philadelph

Fire Escapes for Teneurent Pouses Have at present todie, in accordance with the equirements of the present law, at JARKSON & 200, 8 from Works, fwenty-righth afreet, Secund avenue and Iwenty-only trees, New York.

Prizes Cashed in All Legelized Letterise and information gives.

310 Chesters street, Philadelphia.

Scotter or Later a Noglected Unid will Devolot a consists Gouga, Shortness is Broath, Falling
Strength, and Wasting of Fish, the avan's oursiers of Consumption. In some instances the assac cause will produce
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